

The Only Associated Press Newspaper in Western North Carolina

ROOSEVELT'S SPEECH AT MOBILE LISTENED TO BY AN AUDIENCE OF 40,000

President Touches on Many Subjects in Course of a Brief Address.

TRIP THROUGH FLORIDA A SERIES OF OVATIONS

Alabama City Gives Chief Executive a Warm Welcome and a Present.

(By Associated Press.)

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 23.—All Mobile tonight lent itself to the reception of President Roosevelt. There was general closing of all business houses and along the route of the procession from the Union station to the stand on Bienville Square, where the reception ceremonies took place, residences and stores were covered with decorations of lights and bunting in the national colors. The route lay out Government street, one of the most noted drives in the South, for ten blocks, passing the homes of some of Mobile's most influential citizens, educational institutions and one of her historic churches. The sidewalks and streets along Government street were packed with humanity, and at McGill Institute, Barton Academy and one or two other points hundreds of school children were massed, singing national songs as the procession passed. Cheer after cheer welcomed the nation's chief executive. The procession was headed by a platoon of police, followed by Col. R. B. Dumont of the First regiment, Alabama national guard, and his staff, with the Mobile battalion following. Two companies of artillery from Fort Morgan followed the national guard, and then came the cadets of the University Military school. Behind the boys came battle-scarred Confederate veterans as a guard of honor to the President, in whose carriage were seated Judge Jules Alford, chairman of the committee on arrangements, Mayor P. J. Lyons, and Col. Lafayette Russell. Then came the members of the President's party and members of the arrangements and reception committees and the members of the press in carriage.

A stand was erected in Bienville Square, which, when the President arrived, was filled with 40,000 citizens. The area was brilliant with electric lights, while live oaks formed a canopy of green. The President reached the stand at 5 o'clock, where he was received by a reception committee of five hundred citizens. His seat was on an elevated dais, in a chair which was built by the students of a technical school in Japan. Back of the chair was an enormous stuffed bear, eight feet tall, bearing in its mouth a focal independence bell, and above its head a white dove holding a streamer, on which was inscribed "Blessed is the Peacemaker." The bear was killed in a hunting exhibition by his majesty Alexander II, of Russia, in 1877, according to the inscription on a bronze plate on the base of the mounting, and was presented by Czar Alexander to "The Duke of Osuma, Comte L'Ynfantado, Duke De Buenevito and L'Aroos, Prince D'Ebodie." The house of Ebodie became extinct in the 80's and the effects in the palace of the prince were disposed of by public sale. The bear was purchased by Thomas Taylor, then minister of the United States at Madrid.

Oliver J. Semmes, son of the Confederate admiral, Raphael Semmes, then presented to the President and pinned on the lapel of his coat, a handsome souvenir badge, as the gift of the people of Mobile. In delivering the badge, Judge Semmes said:

"Mr. President: I ask your attention for a moment. I have been delegated by the people of Mobile to present to you this token, as a symbol of their faith as citizens of the United States. Though itself of little intrinsic value, yet it represents the loyalty, the worth and the honor of as brave, chivalric and noble a people as is to be found on the face of God's green earth. We, proud citizens of a proud republic, feel and believe that you, as the head of that republic will by your broad views and judicious actions so unite in bonds of friendship all sections of our beloved country that Americans will advance till they become the foremost of nations and many without a misgiving defy a world in arms. Should this awful necessity ever arise then the sons of the South will be found a mighty armed camp. Take this little reminder and when you look upon it amid your arduous and multifarious duties, feel and know that the people of Mobile have buried the past and look without fear to the future, recognizing that you, as is shown by your later utterances, are the president of the North and of the South; our whole country."

Judge Alford, chairman of the committee on arrangements, then introduced the president, who was briefly and warmly welcomed by Mayor P. J. Lyons, who paid high tribute to him as a man, statesman and patriot. The formal welcome was then delivered by

Col. Edward Lafayette Russell, who said: "Your coming among us has been a source of inspiration to our people who are familiar with your record as a soldier and a citizen. Your wise statesmanship coupled with your public acts and public declarations have given them confidence in your sincerity of purpose and patriotism. Since you have been president you have demonstrated by your administration of federal affairs that you are loyal and devoted to our free institutions, coined out of the blood, sacrifice and treasure of our ancestors. Such is the faith of our people in you as a patriot that they believe you would cheerfully surrender your life rather than endanger the sacred trust that has been confided to your patriotic keeping."

President Roosevelt was cheered as he arose to speak. He thanked the people for their magnificent reception and spoke a special word of greeting to the Confederate veterans, who formed a portion of his escort. He referred to the fact that one of his uncles was on the Alabama during the civil war. The first time he came through Alabama, he said, he was going with his own regiment to the Spanish war, and in that regiment were more men whose fathers' wore the gray than those who wore the blue. They were emulated with but one spirit in common—the spirit of seeing who could do the most for our flag.

Referring to the Panama canal, the president said he did his best to bring about its completion for the benefit of the whole people, but particularly for the benefit of the Gulf states. Originally, he said, he favored the Nicaragua route, but when it was demonstrated that it must be the Panama canal or nothing, he favored the Panama route as he wanted to see a canal built and one will be built. Notwithstanding the efforts of certain people who are striving, by their circulation of false rumors or other methods to delay or defeat the construction of the canal, the president said he will be disappointed for there is going to be a canal.

The health conditions on the isthmus, he said, are better now than ever before. The president said:

"If we build the canal we must protect it and police it ourselves. We must, therefore, bring up and keep up our navy to the highest point of efficiency. "In the event of war the American people must rely mainly upon its volunteer soldiers, while it is comparatively a simple fact to term a man quite a soldier, you have a comparatively simple task to turn a man into quite a good soldier, you can neither improvise a battleship or the crew of a battleship. It is not necessary that we should have a particularly large navy, but it is necessary that ship for ship it should be a little the best in the world."

The president concluded his speech by referring to his pleasure at seeing the children, the future citizens of this country.

"The fathers and mothers must see to it that the children are properly trained in order to keep up the standard of our country."

The president will spend the night outside the city of Montgomery. His train will be side-tracked in the country near Montgomery and will leave at 7 o'clock for Tuskegee, where it is scheduled to arrive at 8:30 a. m.

PRESIDENT'S TRAIN REACHES MONTGOMERY

(By Associated Press.) MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 23.—President Roosevelt's special train arrived in Montgomery at midnight tonight, over the Louisville & Nashville railroad from Mobile. The train will remain in the railroad yards here until 7 o'clock in the morning, when it will depart over the Western of Alabama for Tuskegee.

Mr. Roosevelt will deliver two addresses at Tuskegee, one to the people of the town and another to the students of Booker T. Washington's school, a mile and a half away. He will again reach Montgomery at noon tomorrow and will remain in this city two hours. Everything is in readiness to give the president a most hearty welcome. He will deliver an address at the state capitol.

GEORGIA MAY FILE BILL OF COMPLAINT

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—In the Supreme court of the United States leave was today granted to the state of Georgia to file its bill of complaint in the proceeding against the Tennessee and Ducktown Copper companies, by means of which the state hopes to secure for its citizens relief from the effect of the fumes from the furnace smoke-stacks of the companies, which are located at Ducktown, near the interstate line. A rule was also entered in the case requiring the companies to show cause why the restraining order requested should not be issued.

COOK OBEYS HIS ORDERS TO A LETTER

Uses Shotgun to Keep New York Police Force at bay Several Hours.

CAPTAIN TOLD HIM TO DEFEND HIS SCHOONER

Several are Injured in Fight Which had Beginning in Mutiny at Sea.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Four men were badly wounded in a series of battles between the officers and crew of the lumber schooner Ida B. Gibson, and afterwards between Milton Cordery, the cook of the Gibson and the police, today. For an hour about daybreak the cook, armed with a shotgun, stood off the police reserves of the Delancey street station, and wounded a detective and night watchman.

Frank H. Medley, the mate of the Gibson, was missing today and may have been murdered by the crew of the Gibson, who were compelled to pump the leaky craft all the way from Norfolk, Va., to New York.

The trouble on the Gibson began soon after she sailed from Norfolk early last week. Before she was clear of that port she was run aground and when floated sprung a leak. The crew was ordered to the pumps and compelled to man them all the way up the coast despite their protests and it was reported that the officers of the Gibson were compelled to put down the beginning of a mutiny. On arriving at New York the Gibson tied up at Pier 55, East river, and the crew was paid off and discharged.

At an early hour today Capt. Bradley, Frank Medley, the mate, and Milton Cordery, the cook, were leaving a hotel near the vessel when they were set upon by a dozen men, said to include the members of the crew of the Gibson, and friends, whom they had enlisted. In the fight that ensued Capt. Bradley received severe stab wounds in the side and shoulder and the cook was slashed in the face. Capt. Bradley ordered the cook aboard the vessel to prevent anyone boarding her while he went to the hospital for treatment.

Cordery obeyed orders to the letter. He closed every hatch but one and in-

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ANOTHER BIG STRIKE MAY BE INAUGURATED

Employers at Fall River Refuse Demands of Mill Operatives for Higher Wages.

(By Associated Press.)

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 23.—The textile situation here was more critical tonight than it has been at any time since the close of the great strike last January. The manufacturers' association, representing all the print cloth mills in the city, with the exception of those controlled by M. C. D. Borden, of New York, held a meeting this evening and voted to refuse the request of the textile council for a direct restoration of the wage schedule, which prevailed previous to the 12 1/2 per cent reduction of July 25, 1904.

The action of the association will be considered at a special meeting of the textile council tomorrow night, when it is probable the entire matter will be referred to special meetings Wednesday evening of all the unions represented in the council.

Many of the business men fear that another strike will be decided upon by the unions, but at this time it is impossible to indicate what action the operatives will take.

COTTON IS MOVING TOWARDS 11 CENTS

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.—Considerable activity and excitement attended an advance in the cotton market today due to more of the general frosts over the northern part of the cotton belt and reports of crop damage. Opening at 10.37 against 10.15 on the close of Saturday, January cotton sold up to 10.17, or about 117 points above the low level of last week and 29 points higher for the day on hurried covering of shorts and expansion of bull support through bids and commission houses. Realizing caused some irregularity late in the day, but the market was well supported and closed steadily at net advance of 20 1/2 points. The price of the day were estimated at 500,000 bales.

DEFENSE CONTINUED.

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Export Accountant Charles McPherson resumed the witness stand today before Special Examiner Richard Wyman, in defense of Sherman M. Carter, former army officer, who is charged with misappropriation of about \$7,000,000 of government funds. Figures compiled by Bank Examiner Johnson, and upon which Carter was sentenced by a one-man jury to five years imprisonment in Fort Leavenworth, was reviewed in detail by McPherson.

TRAVEL INTO NEW ORLEANS IS RESUMED

Large Crowds Expected to Visit City to see President Roosevelt.

DECLINE OF YELLOW FEVER VERY RAPID

Railroads Busy Making Arrangements to Restore old Train Schedules.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The yellow fever report up to 6 p. m. today was as follows: Total cases 4; Deaths 3,465; Total recoveries 435; New feet 3,465; Under treatment 63; Discharged 2,867.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 23.—The rapid decline of yellow fever was further manifested today with the low record of cases and the absence of deaths and taken in connection with the amelioration of quarantine conditions over many parts of the South it has been a distinct incentive to the enthusiasm with which preparations are making for the forthcoming visit of the President, whose services to New Orleans have been of inestimable value, both in the eradication of yellow fever and the modification or removal of the hindrance to communication.

Dr. White, who has been in charge of the federal forces since August 3, today said the end of yellow fever was in sight. As a result of the lifting of the Mississippi State quarantine and the modification of the Texas quarantine, representatives of railroads were busy in communicating with health officers in towns through which their lines run with a view of the restoration of all local trains that were taken off.

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CONGRESSMAN SIMPSON DIES IN WICHITA, KAN

Well Known Politician Succumbs to Disease from Which He Suffered for Years.

(By Associated Press.)

WICHITA, Kan., Oct. 23.—Jerry Simpson died at 11:05 o'clock this morning. Mr. Simpson was conscious up to five minutes before death. The end came without a struggle.

Mr. Simpson was born in New Brunswick, N. J., on March 31, 1842. At 14 he began life as a sailor, and during twenty-three years followed that pursuit, commanding many large vessels on the great lakes. In the civil war he served in the Twelfth Illinois cavalry. He came to Kansas in 1878. Originally he was a Republican, but later became a Greenbacker and Populist. He was a member of congress from 1891 to 1895 and from 1897 to 1899, being nominated the last time by both the democrats and Populists. After he left congress he moved to Roswell, N. M., where he engaged up to the time of his death in stock farming. He returned to Kansas a month ago and entered a hospital for treatment. His condition became hopeless ten days ago and since then the patient was kept alive principally by sheer force of will. His wife and son were at his bedside at the time of his death.

BIG SHIP REVIEW IS HELD TO HONOR TOGO

Japanese Emperor and Admiral Inspect Three Hundred Vessels at Tokio.

TOKIO, Oct. 23.—The naval review today passed off without the slightest hitch. It was a most impressive sight, not however, on account of the class and number of the ships, but as a conglomerate of fighting craft, fresh from the war and crowded with victories of unprecedented magnitude. Three hundred and eight warships including three former Russian battleships and several other former Russian warships were drawn up in six lines. The emperor on board the armored cruiser Asama, passed along the front of the first line, which was headed by the battleship Shikishima, Admiral Togo's flagship.

When the end of the line was reached the cruiser Asama headed due north and then in a westerly direction, entering between the second and third lines, and afterwards resumed her original position. During the maneuvers Admiral Togo was at the emperor's side. The emperor then received in audience on board the Asama Admiral Noel and the captains of the British and American warships present.

The weather was fair, but it was misty on the water. Popular enthusiasm was aroused to the highest pitch. Besides the thousands who witnessed the naval pageant from all sorts of large and small vessels in the bay, the shore was densely covered with eager spectators. The spectacle caused much joy and satisfaction among the Japanese.

RUSSIANS FEAR A GENERAL STRIKE

Labor Troubles on Railroads Rapidly Spreading to Factory Employees and Others.

(By Associated Press.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 23, 3:46 a. m.—The railroad strike is spreading rapidly to all the railroads of the empire and apparently cannot be stopped, while in many cities it is communicating itself to the mill and factory employees. The general strike in all branches of labor, which the socialists planned for the end of this year is seemingly bursting forth of its own volition.

Minister of Finance Kokovoff yesterday received a telegram from the governing committee of the Moscow bourse, which said that a continuation of the strike for a week longer would force every factory in the Moscow region to shut down owing to lack of coal, whether or not the factory hands took part in the strike. The same condition of paralysis threaten the trade and industry of Russia unless the strike is speedily settled. The inhabitants of Moscow are already feeling the effects of the strike in the increased price of food and they are even confronted by famine.

As the demands of the men are purely political it seems impossible to satisfy them by economic concessions. Prince Khilkoff, minister of railroads, yesterday vainly appealed to the Moscow strikers on the basis of his own experiences in England and the United States, but he spoke to deaf ears. The men talked of nothing but their political rights, which of course, the prince was powerless to grant.

The last link that bound Moscow, the commercial center of the empire with the outer world, was broken yesterday afternoon when the men on the Nicholas road, connecting Moscow with St. Petersburg, went on strike. The engineers shut off steam in their engines and Prince Khilkoff had great difficulty in obtaining a crew for the special train which brought him to St. Petersburg at midnight.

SPENCER HAS MUCH TO SAY ABOUT RATES

President of Southern Discusses at Length Roosevelt's Attitude.

SHOWS HOW HIS PLANS WOULD AFFECT SERVICE

Declares Fixing of Maximum Rates Might Result in Much Deterioration.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Samuel Spencer, president of the Southern Railway, today on his way South. In expressing his views on President Roosevelt's recent speech on railroad legislation, at Raleigh, N. C., Mr. Spencer, who has taken a prominent part in representing the railroads' attitude on rate legislation, said:

"The President's speech indicates that he is not disposed now to insist that the power over rates which he favors should be exercised by the inter-state commerce committee, but by an administrative body. Again in the Raleigh speech the President advocates that the administrative body shall have power after complaint and hearing, to fix only a 'maximum rate,' not an absolute rate, unalterable thereafter by the carrier as provided for in the Esch-Townsend bill. This apparently follows the opinion of the attorney-general of May 5th in which it was held that Congress could constitutionally empower a commission to fix rates, which it regards as just and reasonable."

"The difference between these two positions is vital. To fix absolute rates unalterable by the carrier in many cases is to determine definitely and arbitrarily by governmental tribunal the relative advantages of competing cities or regions. To prescribe maximum rates only leaves the carrier free to make reductions, and may, and generally will, result in adjustments which will bring down whole tiers of rates, leaving the relation of rates as they were, and entailing enormous losses to the railroads."

"For instance, an adjustment of rates to southeastern territory that would be more favorable to Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, as compared with the rates from the Atlantic seaboard cities, could not be successfully made by government agency limited to the making of maximum rates, for the reason that, if it should be ordered that the rates from the middle western cities should not exceed certain maxima the railroads from the eastern cities or the water lines would still be free to lower their rates and they would be forced to do so in order to retain their business and to preserve the business of the cities depending on their transportation facilities. The result would be that substantially the same relative adjustment of rates that has existed before the issuance of the order would be restored, and no one would have received any substantial or lasting benefit. It is true that the shippers from both sections would have somewhat lower rates, but they would be obtained at the price of such actions that would reduce the earnings and incur enormous obligations for the purpose, their facilities are not equal to the traffic demands upon them. These increased expenditures still continue and from the present outlook must last for a long time. This will require large additional sums of money which the railroads can obtain only through earnings and the sale of new securities. Governmental action that would reduce the earnings would impair both of these resources, and would render still more difficult the task of meeting the requirements of the public."

PACKERS AGAIN MAKE A VIGOROUS ATTACK

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 23.—Declaring that testimony he packers were compelled to produce before the secretary of commerce and labor was used by United States District Attorney Morrison in obtaining indictment against the packers and alleging that the same issues as mentioned in the indictment were raised and disposed of in an injunction writ issued by Federal Judge Groscup, the packers who are under federal indictment here charged with illegal conspiracy, attacked today again the famous so-called "Trust Trust" process. The packers claim they cannot be prosecuted on the indictment.



ILLUSTRATED LIFE INSURANCE TESTIMONY. This, gentle and timid reader, is only a snapshot on ppy-day at one of our great insurance companies.